

story of any country. In the small fort at this place, some 300 English troops, with over 300 women and children, had taken refuge under the orders of Sir Hugh Wheeler. The extensive plain without the fort was swarming with thousands of the ferocious mutineers under the command of Nana Sahib. The besieged waited and waited, but in vain, for relief. At last, Sir Hugh, on whom the hopes of all rested, fell, mortally wounded. In one of the gallant sorties that he had made against such fearful odds, and with starvation staring them in the face, the garrison then surrendered on the condition that they might descend the river to Allahabad. No sooner, however, had they got into their boats than Nana Sahib shot down every man, woman and child. Not one escaped. General Havelock subsequently arrived at the head of 2,000 British troops—too late to prevent the massacre, but not too late to avenge it. Cawnpore was retaken, and Nana routed in two engagements. At latest dates he was in his entrenched camp at Bithoor, where Havelock was preparing to attack him.

## THE AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 23, 1857.

### Cardinal Maxims.

- 1st. The Federal Union must be maintained.
- 2d. The reserved rights of the States must be respected.
- 3d. The decisions of the Supreme Court must be enforced.
- 4th. A union of Church and State must be prevented.
- 5th. The rights of conscience must be guaranteed.
- 6th. American interests must be promoted.
- 7th. An American nationality must be cherished.
- 8th. Sectional agitation must be terminated.
- 9th. Foreign paupers and criminals must be excluded.
10. The naturalization laws must be amended.
- 11th. "Squatter sovereignty" and alien suffrage must be repudiated.
- 12th. Americans must rule America.

### AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN.

For First, Second, Third and Fourth Wards, Henry Johnson, residence 409 K street.  
For Georgetown, (The Embodiment),  
For Sixth Ward, John Little.  
For Fifth and Seventh Wards, MONTGOMERY SMALLWOOD, No. 574, North Capitol street, between B and C.  
HENRY BOYER, Agent for Alexandria.

See first page.

We publish a letter from Robert Cross, who was sentenced by Judge Crawford for eight years to the Penitentiary, for shooting an officer who attempted to arrest him. We think it right that "Bob" should be heard in defence, and we accordingly give him an opportunity.

### KANSAS.

The convention to form a State constitution has adjourned to meet on the 3d Monday, 19th day, of October after organizing and appointing committees.

Two free State delegates from Franklin, and two from Anderson county were excluded on the ground that they were not regularly elected.

They will probably be re-elected, as the free State men have the majority in those counties.

It is rumored that Walker, the filibuster, is raising men to undertake, again, the conquest of Nicaragua. We had supposed that so many Americans had "seen the elephant" there, and tried the yellow fever, that no others would be anxious to try the thing over again. But what is the Government about? Has Walker a better right to violate the law than Mr. Crampson?

### JUDGE DENIO, OF NEW YORK.

The Democratic party of New York have nominated Judge Denio for re-election as Judge of the Court of Appeals, and a portion of the party being hostile to him, because he gave an opinion that the New Police Act is constitutional, the Republicans of that State are talking of nominating him also, in order to secure his re-election. This would be good policy on their part, and hold out encouragement to other judges to act an honest and independent part while on the bench.

### NATIONAL HOTEL.

This building having been leased by some Eastern men, is undergoing repairs. The lessees must have courage and resolution to embark in their present enterprise in the face of the unfortunate notoriety the house acquired last spring; but we trust they will succeed, and are sure they will see that no local cause of unhealthiness, if any such there may have been, shall remain unremoved. The cellar has been thoroughly cleaned, and the sewers made as perfect as possible. This is the best thing that could be done except to fill it up entirely with well-made concrete, or with sand and gravel. We wish them success, and are sure they will deserve it.

### WHERE DID THEY GET THE MARINES?

It has not been denied that there were but a very few Marines at the Navy Yard, on Friday, preceding "Bloody Monday," nor have we yet been informed where they got the one hundred and ten men who appeared at the Fourth Ward poll, in the United States Marine Union, under command of Captain Tyler. Where did he get them? How many of the Baltimore Empire Club, and how many Irishmen, taken out of the workshops of the yard, were among the 100 and ten?

### "THE GREAT FORT SNELLING STEEL."

We learn that an officer of the army, formerly stationed at Fort Snelling, has estimated the value of the purchase of that property, to the company who now own it, at from one to one and a half million of dollars! We think this an over-estimate, but it may not be.

### HOW IS IT DONE?

We have often wondered how certain book-sellers of this city happened to be supplied with public documents, and books printed by order of Congress, which no one else could obtain: but if it should so happen that the Superintendent of Public Printing retained one hundred copies of each book published for distribution among the members, the mystery would be easily solved.

**BANK OF COMMERCE.**—The suspension of this bank, noticed a few days since, will be, we are pleased to learn, only temporary. They will resume business as usual in a few days.

**AGENTS.**—An interview is desired with our agent for the Fifth and Seventh Wards.

To a quondam agent of ours we would say, "To err is human—to forgive Divine."

The woman who made a pound of butter from the cream of a pail, and a cheese from the milk of a human kindness, has since washed the cloth of a year, and hung it to dry on a pole line.

Benjamin Ruggles, of St. Clairsville, Ohio, who was a member of the United States Senate from 1815 to 1835, died a short time since, aged 74 years.

The crops of wheat and tobacco in the Kanawha, Va. valley, this year are the best ever raised there. One farmer has 100 acres in tobacco, which will realize him \$15,000 when cured.

### AN ELECTIVE JUDICIARY.

The great impropriety of electing judges by popular elections, of making those who have to decide legal questions of the highest importance, to hold the scales of justice with a steady and impartial hand as between any two or more citizens, it may be of opposite parties, amenable to these hopes of all rested, fell, mortally wounded. In one of the gallant sorties that he had made against such fearful odds, and with starvation staring them in the face, the garrison then surrendered on the condition that they might descend the river to Allahabad. No sooner, however, had they got into their boats than Nana Sahib shot down every man, woman and child. Not one escaped. General Havelock subsequently arrived at the head of 2,000 British troops—too late to prevent the massacre, but not too late to avenge it. Cawnpore was retaken, and Nana routed in two engagements. At latest dates he was in his entrenched camp at Bithoor, where Havelock was preparing to attack him.

Such a system as this is destructive of the true dignity of the courts of the country, and tends to convert them into mere political engines. It is impossible for judges to be independent, whose term of service depends upon the caprice of those whose interests or prejudices may be affected by their official acts. This was the great evil complained of by our ancestors when judges held their offices during the pleasure of the king; and one of the greatest triumphs of free liberty, was making them independent of the appointing power. But of late we have retrograded to the old and grovelling evil of making them dependent on those from whom they receive their appointment; and whether the appointing power be the people, a party, "King Caucus" or King Charles, is quite immaterial; the effect is the same.

We are gratified with some of the observations of Ex-Gov. Seymour, in the convention, on the subject of judicial independence. "The great value of the judiciary," said Gov. S., "is that it should be independent—that our courts should be above suspicion, and beyond the reach of the influences of the day. Now upon this question, what is the great duty of the Democratic Party—to itself, to the country, and the particular issue which has been involved in this question, Judicial Independence! What do we mean by it? To stand by the judiciary if it stands by us? To agree with them when they agree with us, but otherwise to denounce them? No such thing. Such a proposition as that would be absurd indeed."

We could commend these remarks much more had Gov. S. spoken of the duty himself and associates owed to the country, and not to "the Democratic party," which is thrust forward on all occasions in the place, and to the exclusion of all others. But, however excellent may be the sentiments of Gov. S., it is useless to look for that "judicial independence," which he considers so important, under the present elective system. Had Judge Denio been any thing but a Democrat, though the most able, pure, upright, and inflexible judge that ever sat upon a bench, Governor Seymour, himself, would not have voted to nominate him for re-election. Democracy with him is paramount.

Thanks to the influence of Governor Seymour in that convention, Judge Denio was nominated for re-election. Party politics should be wholly discarded in nominating judges. The best jurists and men of the greatest probity, purity, urbanity, and conscientiousness, who in fact, have no politics—at least, no party politics.

P. S.—Just as we had finished the above remarks, the following language of the New York Times met our eye:

"The re-nomination of Judge Denio, by the Democratic party of this State is certainly the most important incident in the current political canvass. We regard it as one of the most honorable acts ever performed by any political party in this State—and we hope to see it stamped with the emphatic imprimatur of the popular vote."

Such a result will do more to arrest the downward tendency of partisan politics, and to maintain the independence and purity of the judiciary of the country, than anything which has occurred for many years. How greatly some such step was needed, no one familiar with the political history of the day needs to be informed.

The Express says: "The Elective Judiciary was re-nominated upon the popular vote, and upon the caprices of tendency thus to popular opinion, and its changes, make a subversive policy to popular rights, and popular majority, and the popular voice of the hour or day. Time has shown that the downward tendency of partisan politics, and to maintain the independence and purity of the judiciary of the country, than anything which has occurred for many years. How greatly some such step was needed, no one familiar with the political history of the day needs to be informed."

### CONTRIBUTIONS TO HISTORY.

The senior editor of the National Intelligencer is rendering the country an important service, by publishing in consecutive numbers his own personal "Recollections of the civil history of the war of 1812."

Possessed of knowledge of events that took place preceding and during the war of 1812, which no other living man possesses, and which is important to a full and accurate history of the country, there was a moral duty resting on him to place upon record this knowledge, acquired by the peculiar confidential relations in which he stood with Mr. Madison, Mr. Monroe, and other leading statesmen of that day, as the editor, and trusted editor, of the only political paper then published in this city. That duty he has been faithfully discharging, by publishing his "Recollections." They are full of interest, and we hope may continue to appear, one after another, for a long time to come. Mr. GALEZ is in possession of more of the unwritten political history of the United States, we presume, than any other living man; and we should be glad to see all his "recollections" upon that subject in print.

How instructive and interesting would be the conversations upon public affairs, could they be committed to writing and published, which have taken place in the course of the last fifty years, in the editor's sanctum, between himself and such statesmen as we have already mentioned, and Messrs. Gallatin, J. Q. Adams, Crawford, Mason, Calhoun, Webster, Lowndes, Barbour, Storrs, Lloyd, Southard, Cass, Dredge, and a host of others!

During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1857, there were \$3,829,486 64 received into the Treasury of the United States, from the sales of public lands.

### BEFORE AND AFTER THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The harmonious democracy are having "a good time of it" at the South. The Charleston Mercury, the Richmond South and other prominent organs of the party are openly and strongly against the administration on the ground that it sustains Mr. Robert J. Walker's course as Governor of Kansas, which they fiercely denounce as hostile and treacherous to the slave States; while the Richmond Enquirer, Examiner and some other organs of the party have taken their trenchant blades in defence of Mr. Buchanan and his cabinet. In this war of the giants it is not our province or purpose to interfere; but our worthy cotemporary, the Richmond National American, has a word to say to the Enquirer, and very opportunely reminds it of its course heretofore.

"It is amusing," says the American "to see the twists and turns which the Democracy takes upon every question which has any influence in perpetuating their power. If Greenleaf should be annexed to the United States, the Southern Democrats, if it was upon the eve of a Presidential election, would insist, not only that it is admirably adapted to slave labor, but, if the Southern States would vote for their candidate, he would make it a slave State."

"We heard nothing of this 'isothermal question' from the Enquirer before the election of Mr. Buchanan. The climatic laws, which it now insists govern the labor of the negro, had no place then in the Democratic creed."

"Slavery was adapted to all climates, and Mr. Buchanan was the chosen Gideon under whose guidance negro labor would soon be established in the most hyperborean region, and the political ascendancy of the slave States be established upon a foundation never to be shaken."

"Those who then said that the climate above 36:30 was not adapted to negro labor, and that to break down the Missouri Compromise was only opening the door for the agitation of it, and sacrificing a practical good for a barren abstraction, were all denounced as abolitionists and enemies of a foundation never to be shaken."

Had Fremont been elected and pursued the same course of policy that Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Walker have in reference to Kansas, we have not a shadow of doubt the Enquirer would have been among the loudest and fiercest in denouncing him as false and infidel to the South. But circumstances alter cases.

**Political Platforms have had their Day.**—They are the most hypocritical, deceptive, lying, accommodating, of all things under the sun, and like pie-crust, are made to be broken.

The most prominent platform-maker in the United States is Benjamin F. Hallett, of Boston, who manufactured them for the Democratic party—to order, with just as much of black, white, and grey in them—just as much pro-slavery or anti-slavery as the times required. He was the carpenter who put together that upon which Mr. Buchanan was hoisted; and when elected, Mr. B. gave him his "free papers," alias a dismissal from a very comfortable office. Poor Hallett.

The Republicans of Minnesota have put forth an extensive and rhetorical platform. They resolve that they "maintain the union of the States, the rights of the States, and the liberties of the people." We are glad to hear this; but who does not claim to do the same thing?

They also resolve "that as the Constitution and genius of our institutions proscribes no man on account of his religion or place of nativity, therefore such proscription is hereby proscribed." Wonderful! Does the Constitution allow a foreigner to hold the office of President, Vice President, Senator, or member of Congress. This is a palpable piece of demagoguism and pandering to foreigners, of whom there are many in Minnesota.

### A GREAT REFORM PARTY.

Gen. W. T. Haskell, of Tennessee, has addressed a letter to the Memphis Bulletin upon the present state of political affairs in the Union. He comes to the conclusion that there is no Whig, Know-Nothing, American, or Democratic party now in existence, and that it is the duty of those opposed to the present powers that be, to reorganize the old Whig party. He further states that if no one worthier than himself will undertake it, "he will raise and bear aloft the standard, and lead the Whig column in Tennessee."

We admire the General's chivalry and patriotism, and may accomplish energetic, and eloquent, are now obsolete. Much. But as the old issues are so obsolete, and as corruption and political wickedness have become the order of the day, to suggest to him and all others disposed to organize a new party, the promulgation and inscribing upon their banner of something like the following, as the great purposes to be accomplished by such a new organization, viz:

A radical politico-moral reform in the administration of the Federal Government.

The Augean stable at Washington to be cleansed. The army of government jobbers and contractors, who are doubly reimbursed the large sums expended in carrying State elections illegally, and the corps of political office-holders billeted upon the departments, custom-houses, post offices, mail routes, and the public works in every section of the Union, to be promptly discharged and drummed out of camp. They are rats, which have lived in Uncle Sam's granary and got fat upon his wheat.

The demagogues, wire-pullers, and slavery agitators to be put down as pests in the community. Honest, capable, and faithful men to be sought for among the people, and placed in office, with strict injunctions to mind their business and let politics alone.

Such a reform is earnestly desired by the country, and any party that will honestly and in good faith undertake to accomplish it, will be sustained by the people. We are ready ourselves to embark in that cause with all our heart, mind and strength. Who will lead and who follow?

### THAT INFERIOR PAPER.

We begin to think the Secretary of the Navy, ex-senator, paper-maker, contractor, &c., and the money-making Superintendent of Public Printing, do not intend to enlighten the public in regard to the number of thousand reams of paper the former furnished and the latter accepted, which in no way compared with the sample he had contracted to furnish by, which was in truth not worth, at the mills, more than \$3.50 or \$3.75 a ream, but for which he received contract and actual price, namely, \$6.06 a ream.

Was this an honest transaction? We should call it "a Steele," though not so large a scale as the "Great Fort Snelling Steele." That throws all others in the shade by its gigantic dimensions. It towers up like Mont Blanc or Popocatepetl, and like them, may be seen afar off.

Cyrus W. Field & Co., paper dealers of New York, have failed for a large amount.

### THE MONEY CRISIS.

Commenting upon the present money crisis, the Louisville Journal makes the following just remarks:

"The locking up of vast amounts of capital in unproductive railroads and other improvements, in splendid warehouses and palatial mansions, and the unprecedented extravagance that prevails in all circles of society that has been going on from bad to worse continually, have undoubtedly had much to do in producing the general distrust which has brought about the existing panic; but we have not room here to enter into a detailed investigation of its causes. We would now only warn our readers against the consequences and earnestly recommend that, while due caution is observed, the panic should not be needlessly aggravated by careless alarms and sudden contractions of customary loans in the legitimate course of business."

"Many of the speculators whose constant demands have kept up the price of money have gone overboard. There is little reason to regret their failure; and perhaps a salutary lesson has been taught to those who were inclined to live beyond their means, and they will at once curtail their expenses to right themselves up again. This will undoubtedly require time, but it may be easily done, and a sounder and safer financial condition will be brought about than existed before the occurrence of the panic. We have all been living too fast. We have been in too great a hurry to get rich or outdo our more fortunate neighbors in displaying the appearance of riches, but it is not too late for us to reform, and while this essential modification of the habits and propensities of our people is progressing, it is the duty of every good citizen to use all his influence in preventing the further spread of the money panic and avoiding its disastrous consequences."

It is undoubtedly true, as a general thing, that the American people have all been living too fast—beyond their means; and it is also true that we indulge in an extravagance of dress, furniture, and frivolities that is not only reprehensible, but may almost be said to be criminal—certainly in its tendency immoral. The imports of the country have become enormous, and require all the gold we can dig out of the mines of California to make up the annual deficit between them and our exports. The amount of silks, satins, laces, jewelry, and articles which are required to make up the wardrobe of a lady, as well as broadcloths, cassimeres, watches, cigars, &c., &c., imported from abroad, is incredible, and but for the gold of California we should have become bankrupt long ago.

The doctrine of free trade has found favor with the people for some years past, instead of that other doctrine of Henry Clay, which taught us to protect our own labor and manufactures, and to make all we can for ourselves instead of buying of others; and the practical effect has been we have manufactured nothing that we could purchase abroad; we have found it less trouble to buy than to make; and the consequences of this policy are upon us. While we are importing to an enormous extent, our cotton and woolen mills are standing idle, or working on short time, and our agricultural exports go but a little way to pay for our imported gewgaws and superfluous utilities.

Is it any wonder that we are in a money crisis? We have been so, more or less, for four years past, and we shall continue to be so until we change our policy, and go back to "the American system" of giving employment to our own labor, instead of foreign pauper labor; of making what we need, instead of buying it abroad.

We must curtail our expenses, live less extravagantly, and dress more modestly and becomingly. American women must learn that gaudiness in dress is a sure sign of ignorance and vulgarity, and indicates anything but good taste, good sense, and good breeding; as plainness does the reverse of all these, or at least of good sense and good taste.

A great reform is needed; let America begin it; let them vie with each other in plainness and simplicity, not in the expenditures of their attire.

**DEFAMATION OF BALTIMORE.**—The Washington Union has joined in the work of defaming Baltimore, with a reckless and unscrupulous spirit, and with a knowledge and an equal abundance of facts, as a specimen paragraph from an article of a column in length, abounding in equally false statements:

"It cannot be denied that the whole business of Baltimore, to use a mercantile expression, is a 'downward tendency.' Real estate in that city is much lower now than it has been for years, and prices are still declining. The business of the wholesale and retail dealers has fallen off to such a degree as to excite both inquiry and alarm. The large hotels of Baltimore, once regular and truly regarded, as very lucrative investments, now scarcely pay expenses. The thousands and thousands of northern and southern travelers who formerly 'staid over' for a night or a day in Baltimore, with comparatively few exceptions, now hurry through the city for a more desirable and secure resting place. Nor is this all. So widely known is Baltimore for the infamous, murderous and anti-American character of its outrages, and so deep-rooted is the general feeling of indignation for the authors and abettors of those outrages, that we can mention whole communities in Virginia, Tennessee and other States in which pledges have been exacted by the people of the storekeepers not to purchase any goods, no matter how trifling the amount, in the city of Baltimore, and these pledges we have good reason to believe have been religiously kept."

We answer that (1) the whole business of Baltimore has shown no more of a "downward tendency" than has been common to all the Atlantic cities during the present year, and that the weekly statements of the exports and imports and the general statistics of trade show this. We believe that Baltimore has suffered less in proportion, than either Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, from the general stagnation of the present year. (2) As a general thing property has not declined. Active speculation, and too enthusiastic expectations may have carried property in some particular localities beyond its real value, and local financial pressure just now may make it difficult to sell. This, however, is true of Washington as well as of any previous period. This is proved by the fact that the buildings now in progress, (3) that the large hotels now "scarcely pay" expenses, and that travelers now "hurry through" the city, are utter misstatements which might justly be characterized by a much harsher epithet. On the contrary the stream of travel to and from Baltimore has never been so large as at this time; all our hotels are well filled, and the prominent houses doing a far larger business than usual at this period of the year. These are facts well known here, and we challenge the Union to prove to the contrary.

(4) The final statement of the Union that whole communities have exacted pledges from the "storekeepers not to purchase any goods, no matter how trifling the amount," in this city is too ridiculous for belief, and a reasonable desire to keep within the bounds of rectitude ought to have prevented its assertion.

The Union's object in joining in the effort to injure the character and business prospects of Baltimore, is doubtless a political one. But we were not, and those with whom it is colligated in this matter, that they are pursuing a false policy. The matter has gone beyond the fair bounds of political effort; it is with the people of Baltimore no longer a question of party, but of far higher importance. They, without reference to their political differences, are indignant, and justly so, at the continuous stream of exaggeration and falsehood by which an unthinking partisanship is polluting their most important interests.

### C. W. FENTON, ESQ.

Sir—The following card to the public appeared in the Evening Star of Monday, and it seems to call upon me for a statement of what I know in relation to the matters alluded to.

"To the Fenton—There is published in this city, by Mr. C. W. Fenton, a paper styled 'The American.' In the number issued last Saturday, there was an editorial conveying imputations against my integrity, and referring to a transaction of which Voltaire E. Esq. might have been made Mr. Fenton a satisfactory explanation, and in regard to which I have neither affected concealment nor fear of exposure."

"I am sorry Mr. Fenton has lent himself to the base uses of the surviving quorum of the Monument Board. I have heretofore valued Mr. Fenton's friendship, and he was one of those from whom I should least have apprehended a covert attack upon my reputation."

The following facts I suppose are not disputed, to wit: that Mr. AtLee severed his connection with the Board of Managers of the Washington National Monument Society on or about the 1st day of June; that on or about the 20th of August Mr. AtLee received a remittance of \$40 from Alabama, by a draft payable to himself as "agent" of the Board, and that he negotiated it by endorsing it as such "agent."

Mr. AtLee sent me the letter in which the draft had been forwarded to him, and which letter contained the names of the contributors of the several sums of money, amounting to \$40, and he wrote in substance, on the letter, (it is now in possession of the treasurer, and I can only speak from memory,) that he had applied the amount of the draft as a credit to the Board on account of what was due him for his salary.

I immediately handed the letter to General McCulla—who alone is authorized to receive funds for the Board—and he telegraphed to New York, where the draft was payable, to stop payment, on the ground that Mr. AtLee, not being the "agent" of the Board, had no right to endorse the draft as such, and the payment was stopped.

I can say nothing of the state of the accounts between Mr. AtLee and the Board, only that he claims a balance due him, which the Board does not admit. Nor shall I pass any opinion here on the question of the right of Mr. AtLee to negotiate a draft as "agent" of the Board, two months after he had ceased to be the "agent," my present purpose being to do what Mr. AtLee has devolved upon me to do: to give the "explanation" which he says I "might have given Mr. Fenton," and which the former thinks would have been "satisfactory." Whenever the subject has been mentioned, I have stated, as I now do, the substance of Mr. AtLee's endorsement on the letter.

Having thus done Mr. AtLee the justice of giving his "explanation" of the matter referred to, as contained in his endorsement on the draft, which the draft was transmitted, I feel under no obligation to notice the first sentence of the constrained graph of his card, in which he expresses his sorrow uses of the surviving quorum of the Monument Board. So far as the quorum of the Monument Board is concerned, you (Mr. Fenton) are involved in this "business," you can respond for yourself. As one of that "surviving quorum," I have to say for myself and my associates, that the remark of Mr. AtLee contains an atrocious and unmitigated calumny.

Your obedient servant,

V. ELLIS.

**COMMENT.**—We can see nothing in the "explanations" called forth in behalf of Mr. AtLee, which changes the view we presented on Saturday last. When a man ceases to be "agent," cashier, president, collector, or other official representative of an institution, of a corporate body, or of a private association, his power to use the official character, which he heretofore held, ceases, and the fact that he assumes to be the creditor of such association does not revive his power to negotiate paper due to said association.

It is a most preposterous and absurd claim on his part to say that, if a draft comes into his hands, being forwarded by a party ignorant of his having ceased to be "agent" of the board, he has a right to endorse it as "agent" when he was not "agent," and had not been "agent" for several weeks! If a man who is not "agent," or cashier, or other official character, negotiates paper as "agent," cashier, or in any official character, which he does not occupy, is it no crime? Is it no offence? Is it no wrong?

We gave the facts of the case last Saturday without comment, and we make no further comment now.

### PARTY FEALTY.

In reading the speeches of Fernando Wood and Dan E. Sickles in the Democratic State Convention, at Syracuse, upon the nomination of Hiram Denio, for Judge of the Court of Appeals, the language and course of action of the two appear to us as strikingly exhibiting the fact that party fealty is considered by them, and the politicians of that school, generally, we suppose, as altogether superior to any other obligation of any kind whatsoever.

Mr. Wood zealously opposed the nomination of Judge Denio, as he declared, upon principle, and because he was not a democrat; and, furthermore, "because the opinion given in the police case contained sentiments which, in his judgment, are repugnant to the theories of the Democratic party." Now, if Mr. Wood opposed the nomination of Judge Denio on principle, one would suppose that he would stand by the principle and vote against him at the polls, if nominated. But no; Mr. Wood, considering party fealty paramount to principle, declared, that if nominated, he should vote for Mr. Denio, though he said that the people of the city of New York would not, which is saying that they would stand by the principle while he would not.

Mr. Dan E. Sickles advocated the nomination of Judge Denio in an ardent speech, but said that as his constituents were opposed to his nomination, he felt bound to vote against him! Quere, how does a man serve his constituents who votes in accordance with their wishes, but urges others to vote differently?

These men have strange notions of political morals and obligations; very.

### DEFAMATION.

"Destroy his web of sophistry—in vain! The creature's at his dirty work again."

The attempt of the editor of the "Union," the organ of the administration, to injure the business prospects of Baltimore, is proof positive that the persecutions of Americans, carried on in this city, and elsewhere, by heads of departments and bureaus, and bosses of every grade, meets the approval and approbation of the President of the United States. He thus shows his determination to be the President of his party, and not of the people of the United States. The people of Baltimore are Americans—the people of Maryland are Americans! This is the offence. The President, through his organ, wars upon communities, cities, States—while the lesser tyrants exercise their will upon individuals.

### THE NEWS.

**FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.**

**ARRIVAL OF STEAMERS FROM AMERICA.**—The steamer Antelope arrived at St. John, N. H., on Sunday day, bringing letters to the 8th inst.

The steamer Anglo-Baxon arrived out on the 8th. The steamer Canada arrived out on the 8th.

There is nothing later from India. The Spanish government has ordered a suspension of the preparation for the Mexican invasion, and the question is to be settled by the arbitration of Eugenio and France.

The dismissal of Reichsdi Pacha is confirmed. The amount of bullion in the Bank of France has increased \$1,400,000 during the past month. The English bankers have settled for the loss of the Atlantic cable.

The United States frigates Cumberland and St. Louis were at the Cape Verde on the 26th of August.

The total reinforcements sent to India amount to 40,000 men.

The most perfect understanding exists between France and England on the China question. If Lord Elgin fails to get satisfaction, war will be declared by both powers simultaneously.

It is rumored that Maximilian is organizing another Italian revolution.

**ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE.**—At New York, Sept. 20.—The Empire City arrived to-day, with a large number of the survivors of the Central America disaster, some of whom are suffering, on account of the fearful scenes through which they have passed.

A portion of the lady passengers had scarcely a whole garment upon them, while others had not a bonnet to their heads. The officers and seamen consorted with the steamer looked haggard and care-worn, but rejoiced at their miraculous escape. The steamer itself is in a sad plight, and bears unmistakable marks of the terrible hurricane she encountered.

In nearly all the churches to-day, allusion was made to the awful disaster.

**LATER FROM HAVANA.**—The Black Warrior has arrived from Havana, with dates to the 15th. She brings \$125,000 in specie.

The alleged murderers of the captain, Mateo, and some of the crew of the brig Abdon, of Portland, have been shipped to the State Prison on the ship R. H. Knight.

The panic in business circles has subsided. In sugar nothing new. Stock two hundred thousand boxes. Exchange as before. Flour, light and unselected, is impossible for vessels to obtain cargoes, and they are accordingly leaving in ballast.

**FAILURE.**—THE MONEY MARKET EASIER.—Boston, September 20.—The arm of Parry, Norcross, & Co., hide and leather dealers, of this city, have failed.

The money market closed with brighter prospects last week, and confidence in the future is strong. The banks endeavored to accommodate their customers to the best of their ability, and loans this week will undoubtedly show a material increase over previous weeks.

**MINUTES.**—The Republicans have nominated the following tickets for Governor, Alexander Ramsey, of Ramsey county; For Lieutenant Governor, John C. Ide, of Waseca; For Congress, Morton S. Wilkinson, of Houston; Henry A. Swift, of Nicollet; Cyrus Aldrich, of Hennepin. For Chief Justice Supreme Court, Horace A. Bigelow, of Ramsey. For Assistant Justice Supreme Court, John M. Barry, of Rice; H. A. Billings, of Fillmore. For Secretary of State, Lucas K. Stannard, of Chicago. For Auditor of State, A. P. Lane, of Anoka. For Treasurer of State, Frank Manton, of Dodge. For Attorney General, George A. Nourse, of Hennepin. For Clerk of the Supreme Court, Alexander B. Russell, of Scott.

**TERRITORIAL NOMINATION.**—For Delegate to Congress, Charles McClure, of Goodhue.

**THE RESCUED PASSENGERS OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA.**—The whole number of persons saved, so far as can be ascertained, is said to be 178, leaving 419 yet to